Weekly National Intelligencer.

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Weekly National Intelligencer.

BY GALES & SEATON.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.

We need not invite the attention of our readers to the elequent oration of Mr. EVERETT, delivered yesterday at Gettysburg, in commemoration of the heroic men who fell in the battles at that place during the three memorable days which opened the month of July, in this year. Whether regard be had to the inspiring grandeur of his theme or to the distinguished repute of the orator for the day, nothing is wanting to give a vivid interest to this celebration of events ever destined to fill a conspicuous place in the military and civil annals of the Republic, for it is perhaps safe to say that on the issue of the conflicts at that historic point were suspended alternative consequences, involving more of critical significance in regard to the complexion of our future, than have depended on the result of any other wager of battle that has been joined by the contending parties to the dread arbitrament which now engages the attention, not only of our country, but of the whole civilized world. To the celebration was found willing to listen to my voice. And the reason of this great trial of arms, in its preliminary and attending circumstances, in the military skill and valor and devotion of which it will remain the perpetual memorial, and in the far-reaching destinies that hung on its decision, Mr. EVERETT has brought the resources of that opulent rhetoric to which the literature of the country is indebted for

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

stores of his surpassing eloquence.

We print in another part of to-day's Intelligencer the speech delivered by the Emperor of the French on the 5th instant, on the occasion of the opening of the annual assembly of the legislative bodies of the Empire.

Whatever falls, in such public discourses, from the lips of the extraordinary man who now controls the destinies of France is sure to command him with the same sincerity and the same heartfelt grief that we mourn over the brother by whose hand, raised in deaudience throughout the civilized world, and especially at the present time, when questions so mo- that misguided brother fell. mentous, involving the peace of Europe, are awaiting umpirage, and when, as the Emperor truly says, the military power of France is making itself

able for its form. Discarding the dry and formal ernment. statements to which the Sovereigns of Europe, *s well those representing constitutional as more un- mortal. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, good night. limited monarchies, commonly restrict their legislative addresses, the ruler of the French, in his his address. present discourse, descends from the throne to mount the tribune of the orator. In words of mingled persuasion and warning, he argues the cases now pending before the Governments of Europe, as if he were perfectly aware that their final arbitrament must depend on the public opinion of the Nations, without concurring in which even the most powerful of monarchs are doomed ultimately to bear the sword in vain. Making his appeal, therefore, in avowed conformity to the "ideas of and addressing himself to "the conscience and the reason of statesmen in all countries" of Europe, the Emperor holds the following language, as significant in its terms as it is a graphic portraiture of the present political situation, resulting from the apprehensions and the real antagonisms of the Powers which enter into the political equilibrium of the Continent :

"Have not the prejudices and rancor which divide us already lasted long enough? Is the jealous rivalry of the great Powers incessantly to obstruct the progress of civilization? Shall we be constantly casting defiance at each other by exaggerated armaments? Are our most precious resources to be indefinitely exhausted in vain ostentation of our strength? Shall we eternally preserve a position which is neither peace with its security nor war with its chances of success

It would be impossible, we think, more aptly and tersely to describe the situation superinduced in Europe by the mutual suspicions, and jealousies, and rivalries which prevail among the great Powers-leading each to find, in "a vain ostentation of strength," the best assurance of its immunity from aggression, and thus creating a ruinous and precarious state of affairs, which the Emperor sums up as being neither "peace with its security nor war with its chances of success."

It will be seen that the Emperor summons Council of European Sovereigns to pronounce their award upon the Polish question, and upon all other questions affecting the relations of the Governments of Europe in consequence of political changes that have ensued since the formation of the treaties of 1815. As we understand the Emperor, he proposes to re-adjust the "balance of power" in Europe according to ideas which shall respect "national aspirations" on a larger scale than would be necessary to meet the case of Poland, and which. by harmonizing the jarring elements of political discord, shall conciliate the hopes and wishes of the people with the rights of sovereigns. It remains to be seen whether these sovereigns will meet the Emperor of the French in the conference he invites, and whether his sanguine forecast of its beneficial agency in appeasing the disquietudes of Europe shall be realized.

Meetings for the encouragement of volunteering are holding in Massachusetts and other parts of New England.

THE CEREMONIES AT GETTYSBURG.

CONSECRATION OF THE CEMETERY.

The consecration of the National Cemetery at Gettysourg, on Thursday last, was an imposing and very impres sive affair. The town was crowded on the previous eve ing, and the tired multitudes were obliged to sleep in the churches and in the parlors of the citizens, every available resting place being occupied.

The special train conveying the President and his com pany, including Secretaries Seward, Blair, and Usher, of the Cabinet; the French and Italian Ministers, and other guests, reached there about half past six o'clock in the evening. The President was greeted at the depot with much enthusiasm by a large gathering of citizens, who followed him to his lodgings at the residence of David Wills, Esq., where soon after his arrival he was serenaded by the Band of the Fifth New York Artillery, in response o which the President spoke as follows:

"I appear before you, fellow-citizens, merely to thank you for this compliment. The inference is a very fair one that you would hear me for a little while, at least, were I to commence to make a speech. But I do not appear before you for the purpose of doing so, and for several very substantial reasons. The most substantial of these is that I have no speech to make. [Laughter.] It is somewhat important in my position that one should not say any foolish the said that the same what is the same was a same what is the same what is the same was a same what is the same was a sam ish things if he can help it, and it very often happens that the only way to help it is to say nothing at all. [Renewed laughter.] Believing that that is my precise position this evening, I must beg of you to excuse me from saying one

The President's appearance was enthusiastically greete and at the close of his brief address he retired amid gen eral and prolonged applause.

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD. After serenading the President, the band proceeded to the residence of Mr. Harper, adjoining, where Secretary

Seward was stopping, and serenaded him also. Mr. Seward acknowledged the compliment by making a brief speech, as follows:

"Fellow citizens: I am now sixty years old and up wards. I have been in public life, practically, forty years of that time, and yet this is the first time that ever any was that I saw, forty years ago, opening before this people a grave-yard that was to be filled with brothers falling in mutual political combat. I knew that the cause that was

hurrying the Union into that dreadful strife was slavery and when I elevated my voice, it was to warn the people to remove that cause while they could by constitutional means, and so avert the catastrophe of civil war which has allen upon the nation. I am thankful that you are willing to hear me at last. I thank my God that I believe this strife is going to end in so many similar contributions, drawn from the stores of his surpassing elegance.

the removal of that evil which ought to have been removed by peaceful means and deliberate counsels [Applause.]

I thank my God for the hope that this is the last fraternal. war which will fall upon the country that has been vouch-safed to us by Heaven—the richest, the brightest, the most beautiful, the most magnificent, the most capable of a glo-

beautiful, the most magnificent, the most capable of a glo-rious destiny of any country that God has ever given to any human race; and that when that cause is removed, simply by perishing as the cause and the agent of a treason that is without justification and without parallel, thence-forth we shall indeed be a Union—one country, kaving only one hope, one ambition, and one destiny. [Applause.] Then, to morrow, if we have not known it before, we shall know that we are not enemies, but that we are friends and brothers; that this Union is a reality, for it is one common country; and we shall mourn, I am sure, with equal sincerity, over the grave of the misguided insurgent hom we have consigned to his last resting-place, and pity fence of the Government to which we all owe allegiance

And when we part to-morrow night, let us remember that we owe it to our country, that we owe it to mankind says, the military power of France is making itself felt "at the extremities of the earth—at Pekin and in Mexico."

And, if remarkable in its subject-matters, the present manifesto of the Emperor is equally remarkernment. With that principle this Government of ours will be the best, the first, and the appliest in the world, and may be, and, so far as we are concerned, will be, im

Mr. Seward was warmly applauded at the conclusion of

The same train that conveyed the President to Gettys burg had on it many other distinguished civilians and offi cers, amongst whom were noticed Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Governor Morton, of Indiana; Governor Tod, of Ohio; Mr. Brough, the Governor elect of the same State : Gen. Cameron, late Secretary of War, and Gens Stoneman, Doubleday, Stahl, and other officers in the military rervice. Governor Seymour, of New York, was also present, and made a patriotic speech in presenting a standard to one of his regiments.

Marshal Lamon, of the District of Columbia, and his spe cial Aides, and many of the Assistant Marshals appointed the age and the wishes of the greatest number." by the Governors of the different States, had previously

THE PROCESSION.

At an early hour on Thursday morning the streets of Gettysburg were thronged with the gathering thousands. At nine o'clock the military portion of the procession began to assemble on Carlisle street, north of the public square, and the civic portion on York street. From s tall flag-staff in the centre of the square, and on all the public buildings and many private houses, the national ensign was displayed at half-mast, and soon the mournful booming of minute guns smote upon the ear, imparting to the otherwise joyous features of the occasion a touch o sadness that led the thoughful to realize that as a nation we must sorrow whilst we rejoice for the great deliverance here achieved through the glorious success vouchsafed to our arms by the blessing of a merciful Providence

At ten o'clock the procession commenced moving over the route designated toward the Cemetery, according to the programme published in the Intelligencer of Tuesday

The military portion of the procession was headed by squadron of cavalry, followed by Major Gen. Couch

The Fifth New York Arillery Regiment, from Baltire, with their fine battery, were next in line, present-

ing a splendid appearance.

Gen. Schenck and Staff were also present. Next came
the Marshal in-Chief, Ward H. Lamon, Esq., and his nuthe Marshal in-Chief, Ward H. Lamon, Esq., and his nu-merous staff of Aides. wearing yellow and white scarfs, with tri-colored rosettes on the breast, and black and

Next came the President of the United States, and Secetaries Seward, Usher, and Blair, all finely mounted.

The remainder of the procession was chiefly compose various civic bodies.

The head of the procession reached the platform erected when all the different bodies had assumed their respective ceremonies were commerced by the performance of a fu neral dirge by the band.

A most impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Themas H. Stockton, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, during which the most profound silence prevailed and very many were affected to tears. The touching pathos of the venerable divine, the occasion, and the scene presented, was at once most affecting, and not a few eyes not accustomed to weep were bathed in tears. The President evidently felt deeply, and, with the venerable statesman and patriot, Hon. Edward Everett, who was by his side, made no effort to hide his emotion. effort to hide his emotion.

no effort to hide his emotion.

The scene was a grard and imposing one. The battle field lay like a panorama in full view, and the heroism there displayed on the opening of July seemed to be re-enacted in the imaginations of the beholders. The surenacted in the imaginations of the beholders. The sur-rounding troops, the vast concourse, and the insignis of a nation's mourning made up a scene that can never be for-strength of a constitution unimpaired by fifty-seven years

performed the grand old hymn of Luther, "Old Hun-

Marshal Lamon then introduced the Hon. Edward Everett, who advanced to the front of the platform and pronounced the elequent oration which we had the plea-sure of placing before our readers in yesterday's Intelli-

When Mr. Everett had concluded the following Hymn, composed by Hon. B. B. French, was sung with e effect by the Baltimore Glee Club:

'Tis holy ground!
This spot, where, in their graves,
We place our Country's braves,
Who fell in Freedem's holy cause,
Fighting for Liberties and Laws.
Let tears abound.

Here let them rest!

And summer's heat and winter's cold
Shall glow and freeze above this mould; A thousand years shall pass away; A Nation still shall mourn this clay, Which now is blest.

Here, where they fell, Oft shall the widow's tear be shed, Oft shall fond parents mourn their dead, The orphan here shall kneel and weep, And maidens, where their lovers sleep, Their woes shall tell.

Great God in Heaven! Shall all this sacred blood be shed-Shall we thus mourn our glorious dead, Oh, shall the end be wrath and woe, The knell of Freedom's overthrow— A Country riven?

It will not be We trust, oh God, thy gracious power To aid us in our darkest hour. This be our prayer, "Oh Father, save A people's freedom from its grave— All praise to Thee!" SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT then appeared at the foot of the plat form, and, upon being introduced by the Marshal, was vociferously cheered by the vast audience. He spoke as

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought orth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. [Applause] Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are now on a great battle field of that war. We are met to now on a great pattie-neid of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altegether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or to detract. [Applause.] The world will little note nor long remember what we may say here; but it can never forget what they did here. [Applause.]

It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work the them.

the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly car-ried on. [Applause] It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from this honored day we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. [Applause:] That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that Governments of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [Long-continued applause.]

After the ceremonies were concluded, a salute was fired by the artillery, and the military portion of the procession re-formed and escorted the President to his lodgings, where he was subsequently visited by a large number of citizens. He returned to Washington in a special train, which left Gettysburg about seven o'clock, and arrived here about ne o'clock on Friday morning.

THE MILITARY ELECTION IN MARYLAND.

By the following letter from the Hon. JOHN W. RISPIELD, which we find in the Somerset (Md.) Herald of the 17th instant, it will be seen that the unlawful interference of the military with the electo hold the offenders to a proper account :

PRINCESS ANNE, (MD.) Nov. 14, 1863. The outrages perpetrated at the recent election demand investigation. The subject has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States, and he has responded in the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION. Washington, November 11, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR : Mr. Crisfield's letter, which you enclose s received. Let Mr. C. procure the sworn statements of the election judges, at any voting place, as to what may be deemed misconduct of any military officer, and present it to me, and I will call any such officer to account who shall by such statement appear to have violated or transcended

I invite all persons having knowledge of the misconduct of any military officer at or in reference to the recent election to give information thereof by affidavit duly attested. The sworn statements of the election judges are preferred; but, when these cannot conveniently be had, the sworn statements of any credible person competent by the laws of this State to give evidence will be received, and forwarded to the President.

Newspapers favorable to free elections will aid the pre servation of that inestimable right by giving publicity to this notice. J. W. CRISPIELD.

LOSS OF A MONITOR.

A few days ago we recorded the safe arrival at San Francisco of the moniter Camanche, which was built in Jersey City, and was shipped on the ship Aquila for that distant point. The citizens had scarcely got over their congratulations upon the presence of an iron-clad in their harbor when a severe gale set in ; during which, on Monday last, the Aquila, still having the Camanche on board as cargo, broke from her moorings, stove in her bottom, and sank, with her bow in forty feet and her stern in twenty feet of water. Every effort is making to save her cargo, feet of water. Every effort is making to save her cargo, (the monitor,) and the latest despatch expresses the opinion be the condition of the United States if that noble Army that it will be saved, and hopes are entertained also of of the Potomac, instead of gallantly and for the secon raising the ship in condition to be repaired, though her hull is greatly damaged.

PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.

The steamer City of New York arrived at Annapolis or Wednesday with about three hundred and fifty sick and wounded of our prisoners from Richmond. Six of them died on the voyage and the rest are said to be in a terrible condition, having been almost literally starved to death. Mesers. William Stanners of Iowa, and A. Hines of Memphis, two citizens captured last May at Greenville, (Miss. and confined in Libby prison most of the time since, are in the centre of the cemetery a quarter before noon, and among the returned prisoners. These gentlemen reprein the centre of the cemetery a quarter before noon, and when all the different bodies had assumed their respective meat had been issued for twelve days. They say that, while the officers had received the contributions sent, those the Chief Marshal's Aides, gave the signal, and the solemn for the soldiers and citizens were not yet distributed. On their passage down the river they passed a steamer loaded with clothing and provisions on its way to City Point. confirm the statements that nothing sent to citizens or soldiers had ever been delivered by the rebels until the ecent interference of Government.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th instant states that

twenty-one hundred of our prisoners in Richmond have been sent to Danville; also, that Lynchburg has sent an avitation for several thousand, and they will be sent up

Our readers will be grieved to learn that Admiral SHU BRICK has been laboring for several days under a severe indisposition, which has caused his friends some anxiety, more perhaps from the violence of the attack than from of unremitted labor in the service of his country has

At the conclusion of the prayer the band appropriately ADDRESS

HON! EDWARD EVERETT. DELIVERED AT GETTYSBURG, NOVEMBER 19

CONSECRATION OF THE CEMETERY Prepared for the Interment of the Remains of those who fell

on the lst, 2d, and 3d July, in the Battles at that Place.

It was appointed by law in Athens that the obsequies of the citizens who fell in battle should be performed at the public expense, and in the most honorable manner. Their ones were carefully gathered up from the funeral pyre where their bodies were consumed, and brought home to the city. There, for three days before the interment, they lay in state, beneath tents of honor, to receive the votive offerings of friends and relatives-flowers, weapons, precious ornaments, painted vases, (wonders of art, which after two thousand years adorn the museums of modern Europe)-the last tributes of surviving affection. Ten coffins of funeral cypress received the honorable deposit, one for each of the tribes of the city, and an eleventh in memory of the unrecognised, but not therefore unhonored. dead, and of those whose remains could not be recovered. On the fourth day the mournful procession was formed : mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, led the way, and to them it was permitted by the simplicity of ancient manners to utter aloud their lamentations for the beloved and the lost; the male relatives of the deceased followed; citizens and strangers closed the train. Thus marshalled they moved to the place of interment in that famous Ceramicus, the most beautiful suburb of Athens, which had been adorned by Cimon, the son of Miltiades, with walks and fountains and columns; whose groves were filled with altars, sl.rines, and temples; whose gardens were ever green with streams from the neighboring hills, and shaded with the trees sacred to Minerva, and coeval with the foundation of the city; whose circuit enclosed

"the olive grove of Academe Plato's retirement, where the Attic bird Trilled his thick warbled note the summer long;

whose pathway gleamed with the monuments of the illustrious dead, the work of the most consummate masters that ever gave life to marble. There, beneath the overarching plane trees, upon a lofty stage erected for the purpose, it was ordained by law that a funeral oration should be pronounced by some citizen of Athens, in the presence of the assembled multitude.

Such were the tokens of respect required by law to be paid at Athens to the memory of those who had fallen in the cause of their country. To those alone who fell at Marsthon a peculiar honor was reserved. As the battle fought upon that immortal field was distinguished from all others in Grecian history for its influence over the fortunes of Hellas, as it depended upon the event of that day whether Greece should live a glory and a light to all coming time, or should expire like the meteor of a moment so the honors awarded to its martyr-heroes were such as were bestowed by Athens on no other occasion. They alone of all her sons were entombed upon the spot which they had forever rendered famous. Their names were inscribed upon ten pillars erected upon the monumenta tumulus which covered their ashes, (where after six hun dred years they were read by the traveller Pausanias,) and, although the columns, beneath the hand of barbaric vie lence and time, have long since disappeared, the venerable nound still marks the spot where they fought and fell-

"That battle-field, where Persia's victim horde, First bowed beneath the brunt of Hella's sword."

And shall I, fellow-citizens, who, after an interval of twenty three centuries, a youthful pligrim from a world unknown to ancient Greece, have wandered over that illustrious plain, ready to put off the shoes from off my feet, as one that stands on holy ground; have gazed with respectful emotion on the mound which still protects the remains unlawful interference of the military with the elec-tion in that Congressional district has been brought to the notice of President Lincoln, who promises rescued the land of popular liberty, of letters, and arts from the ruthless foe, stand unmoved over the graves of our dear brethren, who but yesterday, on three of those all-important days which decide a nation's history-days on whose issue it depended whether this august republican Union, founded by some of the wisest statesmen that ever lived, cemented with the blood of some of the purest patriots that ever died, should perish or endure-rolled back the tide of an invasion not less unprovoked, not less ruthless, than that which came to plant the dark banner of Asiatic despotism and slavery on the free soil o Greece? Heaven forbid! And could I prove so insensi-Greece? Heaven format and affection, not ble to every prompting of patriotic duty and affection, not only would you, fellow-citizens, gathered, many of you, distant States, who have come to take part in these pious offices of gratitude—you, respected fathers, bre thren, matrons, sisters, who surround me, cry out for shame, but the forms of brave and patriotic men who fill these honored graves would heave with indignation be neath the sod

We have assembled, friends, fellow-citizens, at the vitation of the Executive of the great Central State of Pennsylvania, seconded by the Governors of eighteen other loyal States of the Union, to pay the last tribute of respect to the brave men who, in the hard fought battles of the 1st, 24, and 3d days of July last, laid down their lives for before us, and whose remains have been gathered into th cemetery which we consecrate this day. As my eye ranges over the fields whose sods were so ed by the blood of gallant and loyal men, I feel, as never before, how truly it was said of old that it is sweet an secoming to die for one's country. I feel as never before now justly, from the dawn of history to the present time men have paid the homage of their gratitude and admirs tion to the memory of those who nobly sacrifice their lived that their fellow-men may live in safety. And if this tri bute were ever due, when—to whom—could it be more justly paid than to those whose last resting place we the day commend to the blessing of Heaven and of men?

For consider, my friends, what would have been the consequences to the country, to yourselves, and to all you hold dear, if those who sleep beneath our feet, and their gallant comrades, who survive to serve their country on other fields of danger, had failed in their duty on the time beating back the tide of invasion from Maryland an Pennsylvania, had been itself driven from these well-con tested heights; thrown back in confusion on Baltimore or trampled down, discomfited, scattered to the for winds. What, under the circumstances, would not have been the fate of the Monumental City, of Harri-burg, o Philadelphia, of Washington, the capital of the Union each and every one of which would have lain at the mere of the enemy, accordingly as it might have pleased him spurred only by passion, flushed with victory, and confi dent of contained success, to direct his course?

For this we must bear in mind is one of the great lessons of the war, indeed of every war, that it is imposs ble for a people without military organization, inhab the cities, towns, and villages of an open country, incluing, of course, the natural proportion of non-combatan of either sex and of every age, to withstand the inroad of a veteran army. What delence can be made by the in habitants of villages mostly built of wood, of cities unprowalls, nay by a population of men, however high-toned and resolute, whose sged parents demand their care, whose wives and children are clustering about them against the charge of the war-horse whose neck is clothed thunder, against flying artillery, and batteries of rifled cannon planted on every commanding emmeno against the onset of trained veterans led by skilful chiefs No, my friends, army must be met by army: battery by battery; squadron by squadron; and the shock of organized thousands must be encountered by the firm breasts and valiant arms of other thousands as well organized unarmed population of the country to say that we owe it to the brave men who sleep in their beds of honor befor us and their gallant surviving associates, not merely that your fertile fields, my friends of Pennsylvania and Maryland, were redeemed from the presence of the invader, but that your beautiful capitals were not given up to threatened plunder, perhaps laid in ashes, Washington seized by the enemy, and a blow struck at the heart of the

Who that hears me has forgotten the thrill of joy that ran through the country on the 4th of July-auspi

day for the glorious tidings, and rendered still more so by the simultaneous fall of Vicksburg, when the telegraph flashed through the land the assurance from the President of the United States that the Army of the Potomac, un-der Gen. Meade, had again smitten the invader? Sure I am that, with the ascriptions of praise that rose to Heave from twenty millions of freemen, with the acknowledge ments that breathed from patriotic lips throughout the length and breadth of America to the surviving officers and men who had rendered the country this inestimable service, there beat in every loyal bosom a throb of tender and serrowful gratitude to the martyrs who had fallen on the sternly contested field. Let a nation's fervent thanks e amends for the toils and sufferings of those wh survive. Would that the heartfelt tribute could penetrate

In order that we may comprehend, to their full extent our obligations to the martyrs and surviving heroes of the Army of the Potomac, let us contemplate for a few moments, my friends, the train of events which culminated in the battles of 1st, 2d, and 3d of July. Of this stupendous rebellion, planned, as its originators boast, more than thirty years ago, matured and prepared for during an entire generation, finally commenced because, for the first time since the adoption of the Constitution an election of President had been effected without the votes of the South, (which retained, however, the control of the two other branches of the Government;) the occupation of the national capital, with the seizure of the public archives and of the treaties with foreign Powers was an essential feature. This was in substance, within my personal knowledge, admitted, in the winter of 1860-1, and it was fondly thought that this object could be effected by a bold and sudden movement on the 4th of March, 1861 There is abundant proof, also, that a darker pro-ject was contemplated, if not by the responsible chiefs of the rebellion, yet by nameless ruffians, willing to play a subsidiary and murderous part in the treasonable drama. It was accordingly maintained by the rebel emissaries abroad, in the circles to which they found access, that the new American Musieter ought not when he averaged the new American Minister ought not, when he arrived, to be received as the envoy of the United States, inas-much as before that time Washington would be captured and the capital of the nation and the archives and muniments of the Government would be in the possession of the Confederates. In full accordance also with this threat it was declared by the rebel Secretary of War, at Mont gomery, in the presence of his chief and of his colleagues and of five thousand hearers, while the tidings of the as sault on Sumter were travelling over the wires on that fatal 12th of April, 1861, that before the end of May "the flag which now flaunted the breeze as he expressed it would float over the dome of the Capitol at Washington."

At the time this threat was made the rebellion was confined to the cetton-growing States, and it was well understood by them that the only hope of drawing any of the other slaveholding States into the conspiracy was by bringing about a conflict of arms, and "firing the heart of the South" by the effusion of blood. This was declared by the Charleston press to be the object for which Sumter was to be assaulted; and the emissaries sent from Richmond to arge on the unhallowed work gave the promise that with the first drop of blood that should be shed Virginia would place herself by the side of South Carolina.

In pursuance of this original plan of the leaders of the rebelion, the capture of Washington has been continually had in view, not merely for the sake of its public buildings, as the capital of the Confederacy, but as the necessary preliminary to the absorption of the Border States, and for the moral effect in the eyes of Europe of possessing the

metropolis of the Union.

I allude to these facts, not perhaps enough borne in mind as a sufficient refutation of the pretence on the part of the rebels that the war is one of self-defence, waged for the right of self-government. It is in reality a war originally levied by ambitious men in the cotton-growing States, for the purpose of drawing the slaveholding Border States into the vortex of the conspiracy, first by sympathy, which in the case of Southea-tern Virginia, North Carolina, part of Tennessee, and Arkansas succeeded; and then by force, and for the purpose of subjugating Western Virginia, Ken-tucky Eastern Tennessee Missouri and Merchant tucky, Eastern Tennessee. Missouri, and Manyland; and it is a most extraordinary fact, considering the clamors of the rebel chie s on the subject of invasion, that not a sol-dier of the United States has entered the States last named except to delend their union-loving inhabitants from the armies and guerrillas of the rebels.

In conformity with these designs on the city of Washington, and notwithstanding the disastrous results of the invasion of 1862, it was determined by the rebel Government last summer to resume the offensive in that direction.

Unable to force the passage of the Rappahannock where
Gen. Hooker, notwithstanding the reverse at Chancellors. managemering with a portion of his army on the east side of the Blue Ridge, to tempt Hooker from his base of operations, thus leading him to uncover the approaches to Washington, to throw it open to a raid by Stuart's cavalry, and enable Lee himself to cross the Potomac in the ighborhood of Poolesville and thus fall upon the capital This plan of operations was wholly frustrated. The design of the rebel General was promptly discovered by Gen. Hooker, and moving himself with great rapidity from Fredericksburg, he preserved unbroken the inner line, and stationed the various corps of his army at all the points protecting the approach to Washington, from Centreville up to Leesburg. From this vantage ground the rebel General in vain attempted to draw him. In the mean time by the vigorous operations of Pleasonton's cavalry, the eavalry of Stuart, though greatly superior in numbers, was so crippled as to be disabled from performing the part as signed it in the campaign. In this manner Gen. Lee's first object, viz. the defeat of Hooker's army on the south of the Potomac and a direct march on Washington, wa

The second part of the Confederate plan, and which supposed to have been undertaken in opposition to the views of Gen. Lee, was to turn the demonstration North ward into a real invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania in the hope that, in this way, Gen. Hooker would be drawn to a distance from the capital; that some opportu nity would occur of taking him at disadvantage, and, after deleating his army, of making a descent upon Baltimore and Washington. This part of Gen. Lee's plan, which was substantially the repetition of that of 1862, was not less signally defeated, with what honor to the arms of the Union the heights on which we are this day assembled

Much time had been uselessly consumed by the rebel general in his unavailing attempts to out manouvre Gen. Hooker. Although Gen. Lee broke up from Fredericksburg on the 3d of June, it was not till the 24th that the main body of his army entered Maryland, and instead of crossing the Potomac, as he had intended, east of the Blu Ridge, he was compelled to do it at Shepherdstown and Williamsport, thus materially deranging his entire plan of esupaign north of the river. Stuart, who had been sent with his cavalry to the east of the Blue Ridge, to guard the passes of the mountains, to mask the movements o Lee, and to harass the Union general in crossing the river, having been very severely handled by Pleasonton at Beverly Ford, Aldie, and Upperville, instead of being able to retard Gen. Hooker's advance, was driven himself away from his connexion with the army of Lee, and cut off fo a fortinght from all communication with it; a circumstance to which Gen. Lee, in his report, alludes more than once, with evident displeasure. Let us now rapidly glance at the incidents of the eventful campaign.

A detachment from Ewell's corps under Jenkins had

penetrated on the 15th of July as far as Chambersburg This movement was intended at first merely as a demonstration, and as a marauding expedition for supplies. It had, however, the salutary effect of alarming the country and vigorous preparations here in Penusylvania and in the sister States were made to repel the inroad. After two days passed at Chambersburg. Jenkins, anxious for his communications with Ewell, fell back with his plunder to Hagerstown. Here he remained for several days, and baying swept the recesses of Cumberland valley, came down upon the eastern flank of the South Mountain, and pushed his marauding parties as far as Waynesboro. On the 22d the remainder of Ewell's corps crossed the river and moved up the valley. They were followed on the 24th by Longstreet and Hill, who crossed at Williamsport and Shepherdstown, and, pushing up the valled, encamped at Chambersburg on the 27th. In this way the whole rebel army, estimated at 90,000 infantry, upwards of 10,000 cavalry, and 4,000 or 5,000 artillery, making a total of 105,000 of all arms, was concentrated in Pennsylvania.

Up to this time no report of Hooker's movements had in received by Gen. Lee, who, having been deprived of his cavalry, had no means of obtaining information Rightly judging, however, that no time would be lost by the Union army in the pursuit in order to detain it on the eastern side of the mountains in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and thus preserve his communications by the way of Williamsport, he had, before his own arrival at Chamdirected Ewell to send detachments from his corps to Carlisle and York. The latter detachment under Early passed through this place on the 26th of June eed not, fellow-citizens of Gettsyburg, that I should recall to you those moments of alarm and distress, precursors as they were of the more trying scenes which were so soon to follow.

As soon as Gen. Hooker perceived that the advance

mere feint to draw him away from Washington, he moved himself rapidly in pursuit. Attempts, as we have seen, were made to harass and retard his passage across the Potomac. These attempts were not only altogether unsuccessful, but so unskilfully made as to place the entire Federal army between the cavairy of Stuart and the army of Lee. While the latter was massed in the Cumberland valley Stuart was east of the mountains, with Hooker's army between and Gregg's cavalry in close pursuit. Stuart was accordingly compelled to force a march northward, which was destitute of all strategical character, and which deprived his chief of all means of obtaining intelligence.

No time, as we have seen, had been lost by Gen. Hooker in the pursuit of Lee. The day after the rebel army entered Maryland the Union army crossed the Potomac at Edwards Ferry, and by the 28th lay between Harper's Ferry and Frederick. The force of the enemy on that day was partly at Chambersburg and partly moving on the Cashtown road in the direction of Gettyslurg, while the detachments from Ewell's corps, of which mention has been readered. mere feint to draw him away from Washington, he move

Cashtown road in the direction of Gettyslurg, while the detachments from Ewell's corps, of which mention has been made, had reached the Susquehannah opposite Harrisburg and Columbia. That a great battle must soon be fought no one could doubt, but, in the apparent and perhaps real absence of plan on the part of Lee, it was impossible to forstell the precise scene of the encounter. Wherever fought, consequences the most momentous hung upon the result.

In this critical and anxious state of affairs, Gen. Hooker was relieved and Gen. Meade was summoned to the chief columned of the army; and it appears to my unmilitary judgment to reflect the highest credit upon him, upon his predecessor, and upon the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac, that a change could take place in the chief command of so large a force on the eve of a general hattle-the various correspondence. battle—the various corps necessarily moving on lines some-what divergent, and all in ignorance of the enemy's in-tended point of concentration—and not an hour's hesitation should ensue in the advance of any portion of the entire army.

Meade directed his left wing under Reynolds upon Em-mettsburg and his right upon New Windsor, leaving Gen. French with 11,000 men to protect the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and convey the public property from Harper's Ferry to Washington. Buford's cavalry was then at this place, and Kilpatrick at Hanover, where he encountered and defeated the rear of Stuart's cavalry, who was revived the country in search of the search. roving the country in search of the main army of Lee On the reb I side, Hill had reached Fayetteville, on the Cashtown road, on the 28th, and was followed on the same oad by Longstreet on the 29th. The eastern side of the mountain, as seen from Gettysburg, was lighted up at night by the camp-fires of the enemy's advance, and the country swarmed with his foraging parties. It was now too evident to be questioned that the thunder-cloud so long gathering blackn ss would soon burst on some part of the

gathering blackn s would soon burst on some part of the devoted vicinity of Gettysburg.

The 30th of June was a day of important preparation. At half past eleven in the morning Gen. Buford passed through Gettysburg, upon a reconnois ance in force, with his cavalry, upon the Chambersburg road. The information obtained by him was immediately communicated to Gen. Reynolds, who was in consequence directed to occupy Gettysburg. That gallant officer accordingly, with the First Corps, marched from Emmettsburg to within six or seven miles of this place and encamped on the right bank of First Corps, marched from Emmettaburg to within six or seven miles of this place and encamped on the right bank of Marsh's Creek. Our right wing meantime was moved to Manchester. On the same day the corps of Hill and Long-treet were pushed still further forward on the Chambersburg read and distributed in the vicinity of Marsh's Creek, while a reconnoissance was made by the Confederate General Pettigrew up to a very short distance from this place. These talkshell on the 20th from this place. Thus at nightfall, on the 30th of June, the greater part of the rebel force was concentrated in the immediate vicinity of two corps of the Union army, the former refreshed by two days passed in comparative repose, and deliberate preparation for the encounter, the latter separated by a march of one or two days from their supporting corps, and doubtful at what precise point they were to expect an attack.

were to expect an attack.

And now the momentous day, a day to be forever remembered in the annals of the country, arrived. Early in the mcrning on the 1st of July the conflict began. I need not say that it would be impossible for me to comprise, within the limits of the hour, such a narrative as would do any thing like full justice to the all-important events of these three great days, or to the merit of the brave officers. e three great days, or to the merit of the brave officers and men of every rank, of every arm of the service, and of every loyal State, who bore their part in the tremendous struggle—alike those who nobly sacrificed their lives for their country, and those who survive, many of them scarred with fionorable wounds—the objects of our adpiration and gratitude. The astonishingly minute, accurate, and graphic accounts contained in the journals of the day, prepared from personal observation by reporters who witnessed the scenes and often shared the periis which they describe, and the highly valuable "Notes" of Prof. Jacobs, of the University, in this place, to greatly indebted, will abundantly supply the deficiency of my necessarily too condensed statement.

Gen. Reynolds, on arriving at Gettysburg in the morning of the lat, found Buford with his cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, whom he held most gallantly in check. Hastening himself to the front, Gen. Reynolds directed his men to be moved over the fields from the Emmettaburg road, in front of McMillan's and Dr. Schmucker's, under cover of the Seminary ridge, and without a moment's hesitation attacked the enemy, at the same time sending orders to the Eleventh Corps (Gen. Howard's) to advance as promptly as possible. Gen. Howard's) to advance as promptly as possible. Gen. Reynolds immediately found himself engaged with a force which greatly outnumbered his own, and had scarcely made his dispositions for the action when he fell, mortally wounded, at the head of his advance. The command of the First Corps devolved on Gen. Doubleday, and that of the field on Gen. Howard, who arrived at 11.30 with Schurz and Barlow's divisions of the Eleventh Corps, the latter of whom received a severe wound. Thus strengthned, the advantage of the battle was for some time on our The attacks of the rebels were vigorously repulsed by Wadsworth's division of the Eleventh Corps, and a large number of prisoners, including Gen. Archer, were cap-tured. At length, however, the continued reinforcements of the Confederates from the main body on the Cashtown oad, and by the divisions of Rhodes and Early, coming fown by separate lines from Heidlersberg and taking pos on our extreme right, turned the fortunes of the day. army, after contesting the ground for five hours, was obliged to yield to the enemy, whose force outnumbered them two to one, and toward the close of the afternoon Gen. Howard deemed it prudent to withdraw the two corps to the heights where we are now assembled. The greater part of the First Corps passed through the outskirts of the town, and reached the hill without serious loss or molestation. The Eleventh Corps and portions of the First, not being aware that the enemy had already en-tered the town from the north, attempted to force their way through Washington and Baltimore streets, which, in the crowd and confusion of the scene, they did with eavy loss in prisoners.

Gen. Howard was not unprepared for this turn in the fortunes of the day. Early in the morning he had caused Cemetery Hill to be occupied by Gen. Steinwehr, with the Third Division of the Eleventh Corps. About the

Besides the sources of information mentioned in the text, I have been kindly ravored with a memorandum of the operations of the three days drawn up for me by direction of Major Gen. Meade, (anticipating the promulgation of his official report.) by one of his aides, Col. Theodore Lyman, from whom also I have received other important communications relative to the campaign. I have received very valuable documents relative to the battle from Major Gen. Halleck, commander-in-chief of the army, and have been much assisted in drawing up the sketch of the campaign by the detailed reports kindly transmitted to me in manuscript from the Adjutant General's office, of the movements of every corps of the army, for each day, after the breaking up from Fredericksburg commenced. I have derived much assistance from Col. John B. Batchelder's oral explanations of his beautiful and minute drawing (about to be engraved) of the field of the three days' struggle. With the information derived from these sources, I have compared the statements in Gen. Lee's official report of the campaign dated 31 July, 1863; a well written article, proporting to be an account of the three days' battle, in the Richmond Enquirer of the 22d of July; and the article on "The Battle of Gettysburg and the Campaign of Penneylvania." by an officer, apparently a Colonel, in the British army, in Blackwood's Magazine for September. The value of the information contained in this last essay may be seen by comparing the remark under date 27th of June, that "private property is to be rigidly projected," with the statement in the next sentence but one, that "all the cattle and farm horses having been seized by Ewell farm labor had come to a complete stand still." He also, under date of July 4th, speake of Lee s retreat being encumbered by "Ewell's immense train of plunder." This writer informs us that, on the different Generals that the enemy (Meade's army) was retiring, and lisd been doing so all day leng." At a consultation at headquarters on the 6th, between Gener Besides the sources of information mentioned in the text. was not published in season to enable me to take full advan-tage of it in preparing the brief sketch of the battles of the three days contained in this address. It reached me but the morning before these pages were sent to the press.

[Continued on fourth page.]